

The Malabigambo forest is the easternmost locality where both species are known to occur together. Xavier's Bulbul was previously known to occur in two other spots equally far to the east: Butambala, which is about 25 or 30 miles to the north-east of the Malabigambo, and Masindi, which is on about the same degree of longitude (31° 42' E.). That both of these species of bulbuls are common in the Sango Bay area is indicated by the fact that in a single month's general bird collecting, no fewer than 12 specimens of *P. icterinus tricolor* and eight of *P. xavieri xavieri* were obtained, between 21st January and 16th February, 1968. Four of the males of *P. icterinus* had enlarged testes; none of the females showed any ovarian enlargement. The stomach contents showed this bulbul to be wholly insectivorous, but the insect fragments were not identified. The weights of male *icterinus* varied from 18 to 21.5 grams, while male *xavieri* ranged from 20 to 26 grams.

## References:

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## First specimen of *Otus scops turanicus* (Loudon) from Africa

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Among the birds collected for the Los Angeles County Museum by the Knudsen-Machris East African Expedition in 1963 is a specimen of *Otus scops turanicus* (Loudon). It was collected at Bura, on the Tana River, Kenya, on 5th March, 1963. Its large size (wing 157) indicates that it cannot be any of the local African races (the *senegalensis* group), whose wing measurements are given by White (1965) as 126-140. It must therefore be one of the wintering Palaearctic birds, which are larger. The only Palaearctic race listed by White (*loc. cit.*) as reaching Africa is nominate *scops*, but the Machris bird is too pale and grey to belong to this race. Keith, together with Charles Vaurie, compared it with specimens of *Otus scops* subspp. in the American Museum of Natural History, and it agreed with their series of *Otus s. turanicus*.

This is therefore the first specimen record of this race for the African continent, although Vaurie (1965) surmised that it probably migrates through Arabia from its breeding grounds in western Asia to winter in north-eastern Africa.

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